

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse

Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Ripley

LCC Name: Ripley County Drug Awareness Coalition

LCC Contact: Frankie Geary

Address: P.O. Box 5

City: Friendship, IN 47021

Phone: 813.563.5962

Email: ripleycountydac@gmail.com

County Commissioners: Mark Horstman, President - Chris Schmaltz - Kendall Hankins

Address: 101 W. 1st North Street

City: Versailles

Zip Code: 47021

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Ripley County Drug Awareness Coalition will be the leading agency building a community that is free of alcohol, nicotine, and other drug related substance disorder.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Ripley County Drug Awareness Coalition shall address local efforts to prevent and reduce the effects of alcohol, vaping/tobacco, and other drugs among the youth and adults of Ripley County.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Amber Moody	SIEOC	W	F	Prevention/Education, Intervention/Treatment
2	Amy Dundes	SIEOC	W	F	Prevention/Education, Intervention/Treatment
3	Amy Phillips	YES Home	W	F	Intervention/Treatment
4	Andy Cline	Southeastern Career Center	W	M	Justice Services
5	Ashley Pawar	SIEOC	W	F	Prevention/Education
6	Ashley Werning	Prosecutor's Office	W	F	Justice Services
7	Brandi Pepple	Hickory Recovery Network	W	F	Intervention/Treatment
8	Brenda Schwering	Milan CARES	W	F	Prevention/Education
9	Brenda Taylor	SIEOC	W	F	Prevention/Education, Intervention/Treatment
10	Chris Ooley	Choices, CERT	W	M	Prevention/Education, Intervention/Treatment
11	Dan Goris	Milan Schools	W	M	Justice Services
12	Danielle Becker	Safe Passages	W	F	Intervention/Treatment

13	Diane Raver	Southeastern IN YMCA	W	F	Prevention/Education
14	Edward Rodriguez	South Ripley Schools	W	M	Justice Services
15	Hannah Lohrum	Milan Schools, CARES	W	F	Prevention/Education
16	Jodi Alexander	One Community One Family	W	F	Prevention/Education
17	Jonathan Geary	Ripley County Court Services	A	M	Justice Services, Intervention/Treatment
18	Kim Linkel	Coalition for a Drug Free Batesville	W	F	Prevention/Education
19	Laura Greiwe	Margaret Mary Hospital	W	F	Intervention/Treatment
20	Lexi Bushhorn	Ripley County Health Department	W	F	Prevention/Education
21	Liz Ulery	Anthem Medicaid	W	F	Prevention/Education
22	Miki Riehle	Ripley County Court Services	W	F	Justice Services
23	Missy Byrd	Ripley County Health Department	W	F	Prevention/Education
24	Morgan Allen	Choices, CERT	W	F	Prevention/Education
25	Paul Tyrer	Southeast Indiana Health Center	W	M	Intervention/Treatment
26	Sara Bowliing	Ripley County Health Department	W	F	Prevention/Education
27	Sarah McGhee	Jac-Cen-Del SADD	W	F	Prevention/Education
28	Shavonne Mehlbauer	Community Mental Health Center	W	F	Intervention/Treatment
29	Sonya Carrico	Interact for Health	W	F	Prevention/Education, Intervention/Treatment
30	Tara Britton	Southeastern IN YMCA	W	F	Prevention/Education
31	Terri Lohrum	Friendship State Bank	W	F	Community Support
32	Tyler Henkle	DMHA	W	M	Prevention/Education

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

RCDAC regular member meetings are January-May, July-November on the third Thursday at 12pm. We meet at the Southeastern Indiana Career Center in Versailles Indiana.

RCDAC Executive Meetings are held via Teams on the third Monday January-May, July-November at 10am.

RCDAC special committee meets in May, July and as needed before events.

II. Community Needs Assessment

The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.

Community Profile

County Name: Ripley

County Population: 29,081

Schools in the community:

Batesville Community School Corporation
Jac-Cen -Del Community School Corporation
Milan Community School Corporation
South Ripley Community School Corporation
St. Louis Catholic School
St. Nicholas Catholic School
Sunman-Dearborn Community Schools

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.):

AccuDoc Urgent Care
Batesville - Beacon Orthopedics & Sports Medicine
Cincinnati Children's Healthcare
Community Mental Health of Batesville
Dermatology Associates
Dr. John Wade OD, Dr. Lyle Amrhein OD & Dr. Bradford Coers OD
Foremost Dermatology
Gregory L. Wilson, O.D.
Highpoint Health Physical Therapy and Sports Medicine
King's Daughters Health-Versailles
Manderley Nursing Home-Osgood
Margaret Mary Health (Includes hospital and outpatient clinics throughout county)
Ripley County Health Dept.
Ripley Crossing Nursing Home
Southeastern IN Health Center
Southeastern Indiana Dermatology
Versailles Family Medicine Associates-Batesville
Waters of Batesville Nursing Home

Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.):

Aunt Shirley's New House
Better Options Counseling Services
Centerstone
Choices, CERT
Community Mental Health Center
Franciscan Counseling
Hickory Recovery Network
Lifeworks Counseling Lifetime Resources
Margaret Mary Health Mary Psychologist
One Community One Family
Patricia K. Cody Counseling Services
Rescare Homecare
Skylight Counseling Indiana
Southeastern IN Health Center

Service agencies/organizations:

CADCA – Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
CARES Central

CASA – The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Celebrate Recovery
Choices Coordinated Care Solutions, CERT
Coalition for a Drug Free Batesville
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
Cop Talk - Ripley County Prosecutor's Office
DAWN – Drug Abuse Warning Network (SAMHSA)
Help.org Drug Rehab Advice Center
Hickory Recovery Network
Indiana Drug and Alcohol Addiction and Treatment Options
Indiana Life Line Law
Indiana Prevention Resource Center
Indiana Youth Institute
Indiana Youth Services Association
Inpatient Rehab Centers in Indiana
Interact for Health
Lifetime Resources
MADD – Mothers Against Drunk Driving
NACoA – National Association for Children of Alcoholics
NYAP - National Youth Advocate Program
NCADD – National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
NDIC – National Drug Intelligence Center
New Horizons Rehabilitation
NIAAA – National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NIDA – National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIDA for Teens
NIH – National Institutes of Health
NSC – National Safety Council
Office of National Drug Control Policy
ONDCP – Office of National Drug Control Policy
One Community One Family
Overdose Lifeline
Partnership for Drug Free Kids
PreventionFIRST!
Rehab Centers in Batesville
SADD
SIEOC
SMART - Self Management And Recovery Training

Local media outlets that reach the community:

Whitewater Publications
Ripley Co. Publishing Inc
Ripley County Chamber of Commerce

<p>Ripley County Communications Ripley County Drug Awareness Coalition Website Ripley County Health Department Website and Facebook Page Town of Versailles WRBI Radio</p>
<p>What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?</p> <p>Narcotics Vaping - Nicotine, THC, DAB Marijuana Alcohol Meth Heroin</p>
<p>List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community:</p> <p>Coalition for a Drug Free Batesville CERT AA, ALNON Drug Take Back Events Hidden in plain sight Lunch and Learn activities Peer 2 Peer (Ripley County Court Services) Ripley County Health Department School Liason Program Ripley County Health Department Harm Reduction Program Red Ribbon Week Ripley County Drug Coalition SMART - Self Management and Recovery Training for Juveniles Vaping Cessation (Ripley County Court Services)</p>

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family

substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<p>1. Lack of parental knowledge on substance risks and availability.</p>	<p>1. Ripley County Court Services and CERT Partnership.</p> <p>2. Ripley County Health Department facebook page posts information on Harm Reduction.</p> <p>3. SIEOC programs for at-risk youth and their families.</p> <p>4. CASA representatives.</p>	<p>1. There are currently no public programs in our county that train parents and youth to learn cooperatively.</p> <p>2. Limited participation in events focusing on healthy living.</p> <p>3. Information is constantly changing faster than materials on current trends are updated.</p> <p>4. Limited funding to non school sanctioned programs for the community.</p>
<p>2. Limited access to education, prevention and intervention resources due to transportation and financial situations.</p>	<p>1. Private and public counseling services that are now available online.</p> <p>2. Prevention education in community schools hosted by Coalition members.</p> <p>3. CMHC Services available throughout the county and community.</p>	<p>1. Public Transit is nonexistent in Ripley county.</p> <p>2. Funding and lack of insurance does inhibit the ability to obtain online counseling options easily.</p> <p>3. Private transit is costly and often unattainable to the more impoverished areas of our county.</p>
<p>3. Drug use among peers and family members.</p>	<p>1. SADD</p> <p>2. Ripley County Health Department School Liaison</p> <p>3. Margaret Mary Hospital provides Inpatient and Outpatient</p>	<p>1. Generational drug and alcohol use is prevalent in our community giving youth access to drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>2. Common misconceptions among residents,</p>

	<p>therapy/treatment options.</p> <p>4. Southeastern Indiana Health Clinic provides free therapy sessions on site.</p>	<p>particularly teens that alcohol consumption is less dangerous than drug use.</p> <p>3. Media and social media portrays misuse of drugs and alcohol as a way to cope with financial and social hardships.</p> <p>4. Schools are reporting an increase of use in vaping devices with the most common reported access to devices being friends/family.</p>
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<p>1. Consistently enforced rules and expectations in community schools.</p>	<p>1. School Resource Officers and School Staff.</p> <p>2. RCATS (Ripley County Alternative To Suspension) Program</p> <p>3. Indiana law prohibits anyone under the age of 21 from possessing or consuming alcohol and tobacco products.</p> <p>4. Vaping Devices in community schools to help detect vaping in bathrooms and hallways.</p> <p>5. Ripley County Court Services requires all students found to have vaping devices to attend a Vaping Cessation class that focuses on evidence-based education on the risks associated with using vaping devices.</p>	<p>1. Many community members do not understand programs in place so they see the programs as being a waste of time and money.</p> <p>2. Funding for programs is difficult for schools to obtain.</p> <p>3. Family members do not understand the risks that vaping devices carry and believe that vaping is a safe alternative to smoking.</p> <p>4. Lack of community support to harm reduction efforts.</p>
<p>2. Meaningful activities that focus on the harms of using drugs and alcohol.</p>	<p>1. SADD Programs across Ripley County School Corporations</p> <p>2. Ripley County Health Department School Liaison teaches on healthy living and the</p>	<p>1. Some schools do not arrange time for activities designed to teach students about the harm of drug and alcohol misuse.</p> <p>2. Lack of attendance to the programs offered outside of</p>

	<p>harms of using drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>3. Ripley County Health Department and EMA host a Harm Reduction table at the county fair to create open dialog for families and youth in our community.</p>	<p>school hours.</p> <p>3. Common misconceptions among community members of the prevalence of drugs in our community.</p>
<p>3. Access to after school and weekend programs that promote prosocial behaviors.</p>	<p>1. SMART - (Ripley County Court Services and CERT Cooperative program) has a day for peer to peer led group counseling open to the public.</p> <p>2. SIEOC works directly with students and their families by hosting park events open to the general population.</p> <p>3. Red Ribbon Week encourages activities to younger students on the importance of positive peer pressure to just say no to drug and alcohol use.</p> <p>4. YMCA provides summer and after school activities for the community.</p>	<p>1. Parents/Guardians do not have time/means to transport children to the activities.</p> <p>2. Transportation from afterschool and weekend events is a large problem for working families who depend on bus transportation after school.</p> <p>3. Misunderstanding on the importance of prosocial activities for developing positive coping behaviors alternative to the use of drugs and alcohol.</p>

III. Making A Community Action Plan

Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Lack of parental knowledge on substance risks and availability.	1. Abuse and misuse of alcohol, vaping/tobacco and other drugs continue to be a problem for residents of Ripley County. 2. As a student gets older, parent involvement appears to decrease in students' lives. 3. Many students grades 7-12 do not feel that neighbors/community members notice when they do a good job, are proud of them or encourage them to do their best.
2. Limited access to education, prevention and intervention resources due to transportation and financial situations.	1. Ripley County is a very rural county and there is little access to public transportation. 2. Youth are not receiving adequate substance use prevention services due to a lack of services offered in more rural areas of Ripley County. 3. Limited staffing has posed a problem in being able to receive adequate mental health treatment and prevention. 4. Mental Health is a contributing factor to the use of drugs and alcohol, with limited access to mental health treatment there is limited access to intervention.
3. Drug use among peers and family members.	1. Most students misusing nicotine are doing so by using vapes and not by using cigarettes. 2. A majority of students do not see a risk of harm or only see a slight risk of harm in consuming alcohol, drugs and nicotine.

	<p>3. Most students who consumed Alcohol/Marijuana were able to acquire it from Friends and/or Family.</p> <p>4. Youth are not properly educated on the risks of consuming drugs, nicotine and alcohol.</p>
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Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
<p>1. Abuse and misuse of alcohol, vaping/tobacco and other drugs continue to be a problem for residents of Ripley County.</p> <p>Justice Services</p>	<p>1. Vaping continues to be the most utilized form of consuming tobacco and THC derived products.</p> <p>2. Electronic Vape Products and Alcohol are the most commonly used products among youth participating in the misuse of substances.</p>	<p>Ripley County Court Services</p> <p>Ripley County Schools Resource Officers</p> <p>https://fsph.iupui.edu/doc/research-centers/Regional-Drug-Use-in-Indiana.pdf</p> <p>https://inys.indiana.edu/docs/survey/indianaYouthSurvey_2022.pdf</p>
<p>2. Mental Health is a contributing factor to the use of drugs and alcohol, with limited access to mental health treatment there is limited access to intervention.</p> <p>Intervention/Treatment</p>	<p>1. Untreated mental health disorders increase later risk of drug problems.</p> <p>2. Drug use and mental health disorders in adolescence increases later risk of drug use.</p> <p>3. Rural communities experience an increase in drug related deaths vs. nonrural communities.</p> <p>4. Students are experiencing</p>	<p>https://nida.nih.gov/publications/research-reports/common-comorbidities-substance-use-disorders/part-1-connection-between-substance-use-disorders-mental-illness</p> <p>https://www.ruraljusticecollaborative.org/areas-of-focus/access</p>

	<p>Mental Health Distress:</p> <p>During the past 12 months did you Feeling Sad or Hopeless-</p> <p>7th Grade: 31.4% Yes 8th Grade: 35.4% Yes 9th Grade: 36.5% Yes 10th Grade:37.8% Yes 11th Grade: 38.8% Yes 12th Grade: 36.8% Yes</p> <p>During the Past 12 months did you consider attempting Suicide-</p> <p>7th Grade: 15% Yes 8th Grade: 17.3% Yes 9th Grade: 18.4% Yes 10th Grade: 18.1% Yes 11th Grade: 18.5% Yes 12th Grade: 16% Yes</p> <p>5. Nearly 1/3 of students do not feel encouragement from their community to do well. 34.5% of Ripley County students grades 7-12 reported they do not feel there are people in their community who are proud of them, 37.7% of Ripley County Students grades 7-12 reported they do not feel neighbors notice when they do a good job and 32.2% of Ripley County Students grades 7-12 reported there are not people in their community encouraging them to do their best.</p>	<p>-to-bh-treatment</p> <p>https://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18137</p> <p>https://inys.indiana.edu/docs/survey/indianaYouthSurvey_2022.pdf https://inys.indiana.edu/docs/survey/indianaYouthSurvey_2022.pdf</p> <p>https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/IN/INC110221</p>
<p>3. Youth are not properly educated on the risks of consuming drugs, nicotine and alcohol.</p> <p>Prevention/Education</p>	<p>1. 27.8% of students grades 7-12 in Ripley County stated they believed there was no risk or only a slight risk to consuming Marijuana once or twice per week. 23.6% of the same group of students believed there was</p>	<p>https://inys.indiana.edu/docs/survey/indianaYouthSurvey_2022.pdf</p> <p>https://www.in.gov/recovery/know-the-facts/</p>

	<p>no risk or only a slight risk to consuming 1-2 alcoholic drinks every day.</p> <p>2. Most students consuming alcohol are obtained from Family and Friends with older students (grades 10-12) stating their main source of alcohol being friends at a party or their Parents/Guardians.</p> <p>3. The main source for obtaining marijuana for youth in 7th-12th grade are friends. Percent of students who reported obtaining marijuana from friends vs. Students who had not used marijuana in the last year - Grade 7: 1.2% vs. 97.7% Grade 8: 2.3% vs. 95.7% Grade 9: 4.2% vs. 93% Grade 10: 6% vs. 89.8% Grade 11: 7.6% vs. 87.2% Grade 12: 10.9% vs. 83.6%</p>	
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Step 3: Brainstorm

Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Abuse and misuse of alcohol, vaping/tobacco and other drugs continue to be a problem for residents of Ripley County.</p>	<p>1. Support and promote a partnership between court services juvenile division, school resource officers and local organizations dedicated to prevention and education.</p> <p>2. Encourage local law enforcement to create programs that set clear and concise expectations for students who may choose to experiment with alcohol, vaping/tobacco and other drugs.</p> <p>3. Work with schools to expand prevention efforts that seek to reduce the use of vaping devices.</p>
<p>2. Mental Health is a contributing factor to the</p>	<p>1. Increase awareness of existing prevention and</p>

<p>use of drugs and alcohol, with limited access to mental health treatment there is limited access to intervention.</p>	<p>treatment services offered in the community that are easily accessible to parents/guardians. (new SMART program open to juveniles in our community)</p> <p>2. Develop awareness activities that promote ending the stigma around seeking help for mental illness and mental distress.</p> <p>3. Work with coalition members who work directly with families to promote positive, healthy coping skills for handling stress.</p>
<p>3. Youth are not properly educated on the risks of consuming drugs, nicotine and alcohol with high school students being among the largest groups obtaining substances from friends.</p>	<p>1. Assist in building partnerships between local prevention partners, community corrections and school sponsored programs like SADD to develop curriculum that is directed at educating high school students on the risks associated with consuming drugs, nicotine and alcohol.</p> <p>2. Assist and promote organizations in having members certified in Vaping Cessation training.</p> <p>3. Support local schools' efforts such as Red Ribbon Week that encourage students to live a drug free life.</p>

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

Problem Statement #1
<p>Goal 1: Work with school resource officers to expand efforts in reducing the use of vaping devices in schools.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Continue to support our longest coalition partnership with RCATS, Ripley County Alternative to Suspension program, which provides alternative behavioral programs for at-risk youth.</p>

Problem Statement #2
Goal 1: Support new programs developed by coalition partners that promote overcoming misuse of alcohol and drugs by learning prosocial behaviors that help to minimize the effects of mental distress.
Goal 2: Encourage local prevention and recovery resources to focus on developing programs that will offer easily accessible treatment options for parents and youth of our community who may not otherwise have access to treatment options.
Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: Encourage current coalition member organizations to seek further training on Vaping Cessation.
Goal 2: Assist school groups (SADD), coalition partners and law enforcement to cooperatively develop curriculum directed towards educating students grades 9-12 on the risks associated with consuming alcohol, nicotine and marijuana products.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1:</p> <p>Work with school resource officers to expand efforts in reducing the use of vaping devices in schools.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund/Partially fund grants from school resource officers seeking to purchase Halo devices. 2. Encourage and support resource officers being trained in the most up to date information available on vaping trends and devices. 3.
<p>Goal 2:</p> <p>Continue to support our longest coalition partnership with RCATS, Ripley County Alternative to Suspension program, which provides alternative behavioral programs for at risk youth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify what areas RCATS needs assistance and assist in filling the gap. 2. Help spread information about programs and events hosted by RCATS. 3.

Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1:</p> <p>Support new programs developed by coalition partners that promote overcoming misuse of alcohol and drugs by learning prosocial behaviors that help to minimize the effects of mental distress.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the new SMART program that is a joint program between two coalition members: CERT and Ripley County Court Services. 2. Increase awareness of prosocial events hosted by the SMART program. 3. Assist coalition members in identifying ways they can partner to develop new programs that are free and encourage prosocial behaviors. 4. Research new programs that are being developed in other counties and states which may be attainable with our current coalition resources.
<p>Goal 2:</p> <p>Encourage local prevention and recovery resources to focus on developing programs that will offer easily accessible treatment options for parents and youth of our community who may not otherwise have access to treatment options.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep the RCDAC website updated on the latest prevention and recovery resources. 2. Work with coalition members to support efforts in developing new free or low cost treatment options. 3. Identify and seek out transportation vouchers from local catch a ride agency to have available for community members to request if they are needing transport to prevention/recovery programs. 4. Increase exposure to current programs offered in the community by setting up at local events (county fair, markets, etc.) with information on programs offered as well as raise awareness to our website as a resource available for information on upcoming events and programs.

Problem Statement #3	Steps
<p>Goal 1:</p> <p>Encourage current coalition member organizations to seek further training on Vaping Cessation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage coalition members to sponsor one person from their organization to be trained in Vaping Cessation. 2. Host a Vaping Cessation training course open to all community members working with youth and impressionable populations within the community. 3. Provide coalition resources where needed.
<p>Goal 2:</p> <p>Assist school groups (SADD), coalition partners and law enforcement to cooperatively develop curriculum directed towards educating students grades 9-12 on the risks associated with consuming alcohol, nicotine and marijuana products.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support school programs like Red Ribbon Week that encourage students to live a drug free life by offering grants to fund their programs. 2. Work with schools to seek out information obtained in anonymous surveys like the Indiana Youth Survey, to obtain information that is useful in identifying gaps in drug awareness education. 3. Support representatives, school liaisons and coordinators working directly to educate our counties youth by helping to develop the most up to date curriculum with data found from local, state and federal reporting. Current programs and representatives include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Health Departments School Liason b. Harm Reduction programs c. Casa Reps d. School SADD groups e. CERT f. RCATS

IV. Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$14361.51
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$352.64
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$14714.15
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$21210.56
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
B	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
C	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
D	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
E	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
F	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
G	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$ 3678.70	Intervention/Treatment: \$ 3678.70	Justice Services: \$ 3678.70
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$ 3678.05
Office supplies		\$ 0
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$1839.35	Goal 1: \$1839.35	Goal 1: \$1839.35
Goal 2: \$ 1839.35	Goal 2: \$1839.35	Goal 2: \$1839.35